
her, as against any other foe, religious or political. A power whose antecedents have been temporal, spiritual, political, ecclesiastical, pious and infernal, at will.

gans, one would think care in order to understand his duty as a voter, and his rights as a freeman, he must renounce Protestantism and forswear nativity.—*Cin. Gazette*

Women have no beard because they would not be able to keep from talking long enough to be shaved.

gave the following toast at a celebration: 'Our fire engines—May they be like old maids—ever ready, but never wanted.'

'But you *must*, Mrs. P.'

"Betsy Jane, I've made the kitchen fire, and put on the tea-kettle; won't you please to get up and get breakfast?"



OUR COUNTRY.

A. G. PATRICK,
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

Office, south side of the Square, in the middle
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Terms: \$1.50 per year; 6 months, \$1.
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\$2 to \$5.00.

GREENCASTLE, IND.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1855.

INDIANAPOLIS ELECTION.

The election for city officers took place at Indianapolis on Tuesday, the 1st inst. It passed off quietly—no disturbances of any consequence. The American ticket was defeated, partly on account of the unpopularity of the candidate for Mayor. The total vote of the city was as follows: For Lawrence M. Vance (American), 1221; for Jas. McCready (Sag Nichts), 1469. McCready's majority, 248. The American party, however, carried a majority of the wards, and thereby secured a majority of the City Council. The Indianapolis Journal thus speak of the election:

This adverse result is attributed entirely to the heavy foreign vote in the 1st, 6th and 7th Wards, where large numbers of Irish voted who never lived, nor expected to live, in the city. The 6th Ward was taken by the Dutch body, and a native citizen was hardly allowed to vote at all. A large number of Irish and Germans were naturalized and turned loose in these devoted Wards, and the result is seen in the table appended. We have secured a majority of the Council, which gives us control of all the important measures of city policy and government, but the means of carrying them out are badly cramped by our defeat.

It is said by those who were in a position to judge accurately, that at least three hundred illegal votes were polled. However this may be, it is certain that no means were spared to carry the election. With the vote usually given in the different wards, we were safe for all the officers, but the heavy increase knocked all calculations and all precautions "into a cocked hat."

The gain of the Council takes most of the edge off our defeat, but we feel chagrined at the result nevertheless. Many of our voters, especially in the Northern Wards, did not turn out, while every man who could vote, and many who couldn't, turned out and carried our opponents safely over the fence. We feared this result, and said two days ago that our danger lay in our own apathy. And so it has proved. Nothing remains but the resolution to do better next time.

The Indianapolis Republican, after remarking there was but little "working" anxiety manifested in the election except upon the part of the candidates, a portion of the German population, and the whiskey sellers generally, says:

"The result was that 'Sam's' forces were caught lying on their ears, and badly beat by the fusion of 'old line' democrats, 'old line' whigs, etc. We attribute this result to several causes, some of which we shall probably notice hereafter, when we have more time, and in a general way. There was, without doubt, a lack of effort on the part of those who ought to have felt interested in the success of the 'People's Ticket,' owing, in part, to a feeling of certain victory for the ticket, which caused them to believe the election would be carried with but little labor. They have learned their mistake by this time, and it may serve them as a lesson in future. The foreign vote polled was very heavy. Their full force being mustered to the polls by energetic means. The work of naturalization had been briskly pushed forward for several days previous to the election, under the special supervision and charge of our County Clerk, who can make a first class 'old line' voter in about five or ten minutes. It is said that quite a number of illegal votes were polled, of which we have no doubt, as it is more or less the case at every election, but whether any of them will meet with that punishment which they so justly deserve, we have our doubts.

The 'old liners' elected the whole of their general ticket by majorities ranging from sixty-one to two hundred and forty-eight, and the Council will probably stand nine Americans to five 'sovereigns,' showing an American majority of four."

Brice Miller, for many years a resident in Jefferson township, Putnam county, and who emigrated west some time since, was killed, as we learn, by a party of Indians last fall in Kansas territory. It appears that he had bought a few barrels of whiskey, and was peddling out the stuff to the Indians in a concealed place, and had been very successful in getting them drunk, as well as pocketing their money. He prospered, but in violation of all law. His day of retribution finally came. The Indians in one of their drunken sprees, wishing to repay him for his "accommodating spirit," in a way entirely new and against his wishes, sent him to his long home—a just retribution for the violation of the laws of man and of God. They kept his scalp as a memento of one who was a martyr to the devil's cause.

New Law Firm.—We call attention to the card of Messrs. Ragan & Stringfield, attorneys at law, in to-day's paper. Special attention given by them to securing land warrants and prison claims.

MORE SECURITY.

Some twelve or fifteen of our Free Banks, have according to law, made a deposit of additional security. It is said the remaining specie-paying ones are making arrangements to do so.

We give below a list of the banks that have complied with this law, the notes of which are fully secured for ultimate redemption. Farmers may rely upon these banks as being perfectly good.

Cambridge City Bank;
Indian Reserve Bank, at Kokomo;
Southern B'nk of Indiana, Terre Haute;
Lagrange Bank, at Lima;
Bank of Rockville, at Rockville;
Farmers' Bank of Westfield;
Kentucky Stock Bank, at Columbus;
Bank of Warsaw, at Warsaw;
Bank of Mount Vernon, at Mt. Vernon;
Fayette County Bank, at Connersville;
Salem Bank, at Salem;
Shawnee Bank, at Attica;
Bank of N. America, at Clinton;
Bank of Paoli, at Paoli.

In every instance the securities have been increased by the deposit of Bonds, and not by a return of the circulating notes for cancellation.

LATE ELECTIONS.—Six of the principal towns in the State held an election for municipal officers on the 1st inst., to-wit:—Madison, New Albany, Lawrenceburgh, Indianapolis, Terre-Haute, and Lafayette. They all went K. N. with the exception of Indianapolis. The old liners are crowing wonderfully over their success, and are now strongly impressed with the idea that the Union is going to be saved! Wouldn't wonder.

GOOD FOR PIERCE.—The editorials of the Washington Union has led many to suppose that Pierce took sides with the Missourians in their late disgraceful conduct. A correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer wishing to correct the wrong impression, says:

"So far from the President feeling any gratification at the proceedings of the Missouri mob, he expressed his deep indignation at the violence and fraud they had practiced, and assured Judge Johnson, of the Territorial court, now in Washington, that the Government would devise means to protect the lawful citizens of Kansas from such outrage hereafter.

FOR SALE.—We have a scholarship in the Evansville Commercial College, for a mercantile course, including S. B. book-keeping, and mercantile calculations, which we will sell to any young man who may wish to attend an institution of the kind, on very reasonable terms.

Some gentlemen, whose name we did not learn, and who represents himself as a sheep-herder near Charleston, Ill., says he was attacked about a mile south of town one day last week, by a couple of fellows, knocked down, and robbed of \$1,000 in cash, and a check on the Charleston bank of \$2,000. A great many doubt as to his being robbed at all, as he has told the story in so many different ways.

The Legislature of Connecticut has elected a K. N. Governor, as well as State officers. The vote for Governor stood—William F. Minor 177, Ingram 70.

A Prophecy.—The editor of the Indiana Republican has ventured a prophecy, which he says he knows will prove true. Here it is:

"At the next session of Congress, a United States Bank will be established, and a sufficient number of Abolitionists and other men will sell out all their saintly virtue to get the same by Southern and Democratic votes. Money and not intellect is for the present the ruler, all over this country, and it uses all sorts of appliances and means to win its ends."

The Pearl Street House, at Louisville, is kept by a Jew, who keeps his bar closed in good faith on Saturdays, and consequently does not come under the restrictions imposed by the ordinance of the Christian Sabbath. He does a brisk business on Sundays.

GOOD FOR GOVERNOR REEDER.—The Kansas Herald of Freedom, of April 7th, has the following:

We feel proud of the Governor of Kansas. He has shown himself to be true as steel during the exciting times of last week. The Missourians waited upon him in person, and threatened to hang him unless he could give the pro-slavery candidates certificates of election. His reply was:

"Gentlemen, two or three of you can assassinate me, but a legion cannot compel me to do that which my conscience does not approve. Such an man deserves well of the country, and the people of Kansas will not be slow to do him justice.

CUTTING THEIR OWN THROAT.—The Chicago Tribune, in speaking of the late riotous proceedings in that city upon the part of the Germans, says:

If the instigators of the mob on Saturday last had desired to take steps which would result in the passage of the Prohibitory Liquor Law, they could have done nothing better calculated to bring about that end than the very course which they did adopt. The effect of these disturbances will tell powerfully in behalf of Prohibition throughout the State as well as in the city. Those who were only lukewarm and careless on the subject heretofore, are now warm, earnest and zealous. The attempt of the Germans to overawe a court of justice, and to resist the laws of the city, all for "lager beer," has infused a deep-seated, and invincible determination in the minds not only of the Americans, but of all the Law and Order citizens of the place, that they shall be made to respect and obey our laws. Whatever sympathy may have been previously felt for the Germans has now entirely died away, and is succeeded by an unqualified determination and freely expressed determination that they must obey the laws.

GOVERNOR REEDER—His Account of the Outrage on the People of Kansas.

EASTON, Pa., April 30, 1855.

The Hon. A. H. Reeder, Governor of Kansas, arrived here today from the West, and met a very enthusiastic reception from his friends and neighbors. He reached Philadelphia at noon, and was there met and escorted to the Court House square, in Easton, by a large concourse of the citizens of all parties, accompanied by the Easton Band. On arriving at the Court House, Gov. Reeder was welcomed by the citizens with hearty cheers, and a formal welcome then extended to him, in an eloquent and impressive speech, by the Hon. J. M. Potter, who complimented Gov. Reeder on the manly and courageous as well as the able manner in which he had discharged the duties of his difficult and responsible office. He went into a hasty narrative of the growth and progress of the Slave question, attributing its dangerous and threatening character at the present time to the fanatical Abolitionists of the North, but admitting also that Slavery men had in their turn become as fanatical and wrong as the old routine of apologetics for the South, saying that he had Slavery entailed upon them, and asserting in full the broadest Pro-Slavery claims, declared that Gov. Reeder had done his duty, and that he would and should be sustained both by Pennsylvania and the country at large.

Gov. Reeder, in reply, expressed in feeling and eloquent terms the grateful impression made upon him by the warm and enthusiastic reception given to him by so large an assembly of his fellow-citizens. He referred to the reports of fraud and outrage upon the part of Slavery men in the Kansas election, and emphatically confirmed the very worst statement of them which had preceded his arrival. He said his opinions on the subject of popular sovereignty had undergone no change, but that the conduct of the people of the border counties of the North of Missouri had astonished and amazed him by their reckless disregard of all laws, compacts and constitutions; that the Territory of Kansas, in her late election, had been invaded by a regular organized army, armed to the teeth, who took possession of their ballot-boxes and made a Legislature to suit the purpose of the pro-slavery party. Kansas was subdued, subjugated and conquered by armed men from Missouri, but her citizens were resolved never to give up the fight for their freedom and the independence of their soil from foreign control or interference. The State of Missouri would be called upon to disavow all sympathy with these border ruffians. If she refused, the South would be called upon to discontinue her. If the South refused, the solemn duty would devolve upon the North, to take up the matter so that the rights of her sons who settled in Kansas in the faith of solemn compacts, shall be vindicated and sustained. He declared that the accounts of the fierce outrages and wild violence perpetrated at the election, published in the northern papers, were in no wise exaggerated. He concluded by saying that Kansas was now a conquered country, conquered by force of arms—but that her citizens were resolved never to yield their rights, and relied upon the North to aid them by demonstrations of public sentiment and all other legal means until they be fully and triumphantly vindicated.

The Terre-Haute & Richmond Railroad have concluded, from and after tomorrow, the 10th, to run two trains daily. The first train will leave Terre-Haute at 7 in the morning, and arrive at Indianapolis at 10.30. The second train will leave Terre-Haute at 12.25 P. M., and arrive at Indianapolis at 3.32 P. M. This is all the time table we have seen.

The GreenCastle Banner, edited by a cynical old bachelor, named Patrick, in noticing the muddy state of the streets and sidewalks of that locality, describes the appearance of feminine pedestrians thus:

"Women, to the waists, and fair, But ending feet in many a dirty fold."

How the gallant ghost of John Milton permitted this horrible parody, we cannot understand. Ours would haunt him to the grave for it.—Lafayette Journal.

If Milton's ghost gets after anybody for applying his verses to a purpose different from the meaning of the original, 'twill be the local editor of the State Sentinel. The "poetical pleasantry" was an application of his, and of which we copied. Although a "cynical old bachelor," as Terrill says, we are anything else but snappish and surly towards the ladies. We love them, there's no mistake about, and this thing of hitting them some "pretty hard kicks" occasionally, is not so much from the want of respect as it is admiration, although peculiarly shown. They are what the boys called "love digs."

The friends of A. G. Patrick, Esq., editor of the "Putnam Republican Banner," are urging his claims as a suitable candidate for the office of Recorder of Putnam county at the ensuing October election.—Mr. P. is well qualified for the office, and we know of no one, amongst our acquaintances in "old Putnam" that we would sooner see elected to any position he may think proper to aspire to. A man who can get up as good a paper as the "Banner" is qualified to fill almost any position within the power of the people to bestow upon an individual.—Patriot City.

Thank you, friend Brown. The compliment, however, is hardly deserved.—We have no higher aspirations than that the position we are now seeking. Wouldn't ask for it, were the profits of our office sufficient to have it carried on without our personal aid at the case, &c.

POPULATION OF RICHMOND.—The Palladium gives the following as the population of Richmond, in this State, taken some eight months since:

White females,	2594
White males,	2438
Colored females,	76
Colored males,	62
Total,	5,172

The editor says there has been a continual increase since, and that at the present time its population must be near 6,000.

THE MAYOR OF NEW YORK AND THE TEMPERANCE LAW.

We respectfully request the careful reading of the following circular of Mayor Wood to the citizens of New York City. It will also suit this latitude. Our liquor law takes effect on the 12th of June.—Doubtless there are many who will resist its enforcement. To all of such we say, read the following, which cannot fail to convince the bitterest anti in the country that it is his duty not only to obey, but do all in his power to see it faithfully executed, instead of throwing obstacles in the way of those who have sworn the faithful execution of all laws, so far as they may be able:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW YORK, April 15, '55.

The Legislature of this State having passed an act entitled "An Act for the Suppression of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime," known as the Prohibitory Liquor Law, and as my position with reference to its enforcement in this City, so far as that duty may devolve upon my office, should be declared at an early day, to leave no doubt as to its character, I hereby present, for public consideration, the principles which control my conduct as a public officer, alike applicable to matters of great or small import.

That the people govern—not in their primary capacity, but through representatives freely and fairly chosen—is the theory of American Government. The people are the source of political power.—They make the laws, and the great safeguard of American liberty is general compliance. As the statutes thus created for the better protection of life and property, and the pursuit of happiness, are but reflections of the popular will for the time being, so are they binding upon the body politic—the minority as well as the majority—who are alike parties to the compact, the obligations of which it is dishonorable to disregard. And though these elements of self-government present the distinguishing features between our own and the governments of Europe, still our success has been owing more to acquiescence in the will of the majority than in the character of the Government itself. Other Republics have failed, even when founded upon forms and Constitution, only because of the resistance of the vanquished contestants for rule by rebellion against the laws and the executive power appointed to enforce them. We understand republican government differently, and hence we have no such struggles. The generally prevailing common school educational system—the rigid principle of obedience instilled into the child by the parent, and the scholar by the teacher—the enlarged human progress, leading onward to the expansion of the heart and intellect, all founded upon an enlightened unprospective religious sentiment, furnish the platform upon which American liberty stands, and from which no calamity save forcible resistance to the laws can ever remove it.

It is not contended that minorities have not grievances, and that their grievances must remain unredressed. Their rights are fully protected. The same fundamental law that binds minorities to submit, points out clearly the road to relief against an illegal or improper exercise of authority upon the part of the majority. Even whenever fanaticism rules the hour and covers the country with its baneful influence, to the exclusion of reason and justice, public opinion will soon correct the error and restore the calm sense of mature conservative judgement. What if the law-maker proves recreant, and betrays the constituents he was chosen to represent? The wrong inflicted is not irreparable, though it may be a proper chastisement for a negligent or corrupt use of the franchise. Time repairs all the errors of legislation. Its evils and wrongs, however great, invariably recoil before public opinion and the decisions of the Courts. Redress and relief can thus always be obtained. The legal tribunals and the ballot box are never approached in vain for the maintenance of a good, or the overthrow of a bad cause. These are the only constitutional resorts—all others are treason and rebellion.

Another marked characteristic of the American people is the universal submission to the governmental forms restricting the powers and duties of the three components of government—the legislative, the judicial, and the executive. The first can only make the laws, the second can only expound them, and the third has no discretion but to see them faithfully executed. It is my province to act as agent for the people in one of these departments. I am an executive officer. I aid in the execution of the laws, and have sworn to do so "to the best of my ability." With no part or responsibility in their creation, so far as the State legislation is concerned, I have no option but compliance as an instrument for their enforcement, and to require a compliance in others, as far as I have the ability. It is my duty to exact obedience, and yours to obey. The officer of the law is not accountable for the making of the law; he is bound to execute it pursuant to his oath of office, though the responsibility of the people, as the source of all political power, cannot be so easily denied. As Mayor, I have endeavored to fulfill this duty. Though sometimes painful, yet it has been performed diligently and impartially. I hope to continue without relaxation. The act relating to the prohibition of the liquor traffic and consumption is now a law, holding the same position as any other law, and until decided invalid by the Courts, or amended or repealed by the Legislature, should command the same obedience. So far as its execution depends upon me, I have no discretion but to exercise all my power to enforce it. It is unnecessary for me to express an opinion in regard to legislation of this character, or of this law; for whatever that opinion may be, I cannot without dishonor shrink from a faithful discharge of the trust confided, whatever shall be the personal consequences to myself. I now call upon the friends of law and order to aid in the performance of this obligation, and in sustaining the laws—a principle upon which rests the corner-stone of our national prosperity and greatness.—Deeming my course with reference to this subject of interest to those whose occupations are to be affected, and especially to those whose licenses will expire with the year ending the 1st of May ensuing, I have felt it incumbent upon me to indicate it frankly. I have availed myself of the first moment after the adjournment of the Leg-

islature, when all expectations of repeal or modifications were hopeless, to thus make public my position, without having had time to examine it, or to receive counsel as to my duties under it, and without knowing whether I am called upon to have power as Mayor to take any part in its execution. I shall inform myself on these points without delay, and announce my conclusion to the public with the same candor that prompts this communication.

FERNANDO WOOD.

From the Henderson (Ky.) Courier.

IMPORTANT SALE BY "SAM" OF VALUABLE RELICS.

By virtue of a decree, rendered at the last term of the Court of '76, I, as commissioner, will proceed to sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Court house door in the city of Henderson, on the first Monday of August next, between the hours of sunrise and sunset, for principles in hand, all the property belonging to the late Whig party of Kentucky, deceased, consisting of, and invoiced to me as follows, to-wit:

One 'obsolete' idea of a national bank, five badly damaged log cabins, to which are attached three con skins in tolerable good order, though rather badly used in the campaign of 1840. One barrel of hard cider made on the farm of Harrison in the same year. A battle-ground stick cut from the field of Tippecanoe, about the same period, which has been in the possession of many eminent Whig politicians from that day to the present. A part of the tariff act of 1842, and the whole of the bankrupt law passed by this party in the same year. The remaining principles of this party, consisting of internal improvements, reasonable protection to American interests, conservatism, &c., &c., being expressly reserved for my own private and family use.

I will further expose to sale, at the same time and place, and on the same terms, the various Democratic platforms, which have been adopted by this defunct party at Baltimore and elsewhere, from the days of Jacksonism to the present, a very varied and curious display of Mosaic work, particularly the one of 1852, which is partly of an ebony color, singularly inlaid with a somewhat of a spotted, streaked appearance, and which has been used by the party in its life time to suit people of all tastes and colors; also a hickory stick cut from the soil of the Hermitage, and the Virginia resolutions of '98, which, though a good deal worn and somewhat funky, having been construed to mean a great many things, can be used in a tight place, may it be originally cover a good curious specimen; also a northern man with southern principles—being an individual whose countenance and complexion changes to suit the company or society he may be in, and who will perform this most singular feat on the day of the sale, if so required. I will also offer the identical breeches formerly in the possession of Mr. Marcy, and which it will be recollected the government were at charges in the sum of fifty cents for patching. I will also, without reserve, proceed to sell all and singular, the interest which both parties may have in the foreign votes in this country, and which has been in their possession at different times during the different Presidential campaigns. This has been in days gone by esteemed of much value, and for which the highest prices have been paid. There will also be shown a very singular specimen taken from the quarry of the extreme southern Democratic party, but it has long been in the cabinet of John C. Calhoun. This is also said to possess some repulsive and explosive properties, and once obtained a notoriety in showing the power of forces, or rather the effect of one force acting on another force. There can also be seen a book on abstractions, and a work yet in manuscript supposed to be written by a southern nullifier, on the rights of the States, to which is appended an atlas of the State of "masterly inactivity."

I will also, by virtue of the same decree, proceed to expose at public auction all the interest of David Wilmot, it being, more properly speaking, the interest or claim made by the Free Soil party of the North, to all the lands in the territories of the United States. The above property was levied on to satisfy an execution in favor of the people of the U. S., against said Whig, Democratic and Free Soil parties, who some time ago failed in business, and who are now wholly insolvent and irresponsible.—Sale positively by SAM.

A. G. Patrick of the Putnam Banner is a candidate for Recorder of that County. We hope Al, that you may be more successful in this race than you or I have as yet been, in the campaign, where one vote would elect.—Boring-green Advocate.

No doubt but what we shall, Mr. Advocate. We have had a hard time so far in getting a wife, that's a fact, but still have hopes that we may come across one yet. Have not taken a vow of eternal celibacy. It may be easier to get a majority of the votes of Putnam for the office of Recorder, than to secure one vote for that of matrimony. Time will tell.

The Astor, St. Nicholas, N. York, and Clarendon Hotel, in New York, have raised their price of board from two fifty to three dollars a day.

They have fancy names for newspapers out in Keokuk. The three daily papers published there are called respectively The Gate City, The Morning Glory, and The Keokuk Nip-and-Tuck.

The St. Louis Intelligencer learns from Washington that the Land Offices in Kansas and Nebraska will not be opened yet for a year or more.

Printer's Toast.—At the Franklin Festival at Lowell, the following was among the toasts or sentiments proposed and heartily applauded:

The Printer—the master of all Trades. He beats the farmer with his fast Hoe, the carpenter with his rule, and the Mason in setting up tall columns; he surpasses the Lawyer and Doctor in attending to his case, and beats the Parson in the management of the Devil.

SUFFERING—Greencastle is—for want of a large, commodious, well furnished hotel. Can't some one supply her wants?

NINE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE—Diplomacy abandoned—Bombardment of Sevastopol

The Steamer Atlantic with advices from Europe to the 23d ult., has arrived at New York.

The Conference at Vienna had broken up, after holding twelve sessions. Russia refused to accede to the demands of the Allies.

The bombardment of Sevastopol commenced on the 9th ult., and had continued without interruption up to the 16th, five hundred guns and mortars pouring in an uninterrupted storm of shot and shells upon the city and forts; but up to the latest dates no assault had been made, nor had any practicable breach been effected.

The new British loan is sixteen millions sterling, and had all been taken by the Rothschilds.

Napoleon and his Empress Eugenia had been a week in England, and had been received with the greatest rejoicing.

An increased tax upon incomes, spirits, tea, coffee and sugar, is proposed. It is reported that England has assented that Napoleon shall take the command of the Allied army in the Crimea, but the report is doubted.

There are strong indications that Austria will refuse to act against Russia.

All hopes of Austria taking the field against Russia are at an end for the present. The advices from the Crimea say that the two first days of the bombardment of Sevastopol, the shot and shell of the Allies done considerable damage to the city and to the Russian works. During the night of the 15th, the left work of the Allies obtained considerable advantage over the Russians, who were dislodged from a strongly fortified position, which was taken and kept by the French. The possession of this position was of great importance, as it enabled the Allies to fortify the summit of the ravine. Since the commencement of the siege five of the seven Admirals of the Russian fleet at Sevastopol, had either been killed or died of disease.

Serious trouble had arisen at Kragova, owing to the brutal conduct of the Austrian officers. The people attacked the officers and drove them from the city; about two hundred and fifty were killed on both sides. The excitement continued up to the latest dates, and a deputation had been sent to the Sultan to demand protection.

The operations for strengthening the Russian ports on the Baltic were going on with great rapidity, and 200,000 troops are now said to be concentrated in the Baltic provinces.

The British Parliament assembled on the 16th ult.

The estimated expenses of the Government for the year, is £26,339,000, and the Revenue is estimated at £63,336,000.

It is supposed that much party discord will arise from the manner resorted to in securing the new loan, as it involves a great principle of finance.

The visit of the Emperor and Empress of France, to England, produced immense excitement. Napoleon made a speech upon the occasion of his reception by the Lord Mayor of London, which gave great satisfaction.

Canrobert, under date of Balaklava, April 17th, telegraphs to Paris as follows: "The fire continues unabated, chiefly by the artillery. The engineers are operating, and have established several positions for us much nearer the place."

A private dispatch says the loss of life on both sides was very heavy.

A council of war was held, and it was determined to continue the bombardment one week longer, and then make a general assault. The same dispatch says that the incessant roar of the artillery and the explosion of shells presents a scene terribly grand and absolutely indescribable.

The most intense excitement prevails in London and Paris in regard to the result.

THE LATE EMPEROR NICHOLAS.—The Berlin correspondent of the Philadelphia North American writes that the German newspapers have continued to abound in accounts of the last sickness of the Emperor of Russia, and the various mourning ceremonies before and at his funeral, and adds:

The corpse lay in state in the chamber of the princess Olga. It had been embalmed and covered with cloth, embroidered with gold, concealing the face and the whole body. Three priests stood constantly by its side, during the time in which it was awaiting sepulture, and read the mass by turns. The thronging of the people was immense. To give all an opportunity to approach the remains of the dead, each person on entering was requested by the pages in attendance to make as much haste as possible to give room for others. Every Russian knelt before the coffin, crossed himself, and kissed the covering which overlaid the, to his mind, sacred body. All classes came together, and the peasant, in his rude dress of skin and fur, might be seen kneeling by the side of the highest nobles. Each day, when the public had been shut out, came the empress to pass an hour in prayer and meditation by the side of her dead husband. When the day of burial came the deepest sorrow seemed to have overspread the city; the people who lined the streets knelt as the pompous procession passed, and tears flowed from every eye in mourning for him whom, in their ignorant and exaggerated loyalty they worshipped as almost a God.

BANNER RECEIPTS.

The following persons have made payments for the "Banner" since our last issue: R. H. Spurgin, 1 year from Vol 3 \$9.19; W. T. Maxwell, " " " 10; J. Darrah, " " " 15; A. Conley, " " " 15; J. N. Ryan, " " " 1; Isaac Mahan, " " " 1; P. W. Applegate, " " " 1; Geo. Lumpkin, " " " 4.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED TO

From May 1 to May 8, Joseph Bell and Mandy Lancaster, Benjamin Mahoney and Margaret Barnard, John McVey and Sarah E. Daugherty, Robert J. Young and Saluda B. Jordan, George W. Forgy and Martha Wood.

By GEORGE REEDER, Deputy.

Boots and Shoes at Cost!—The

public square, on the southeast corner of the public square, would call the attention of the citizens of Greencastle, and vicinity, to the following advertisement of Boots and Shoes, which they will sell at cost for cash. Please call and examine our stock. All kinds of work made to order, and warranted to give satisfaction.

A. WERKEKE & BRO. N. B. All those who know themselves indebted to us will please call and settle and save cost. may 9, '55-3.

COLORS ELECTION.—An election for

Board of Directors for the "Catholic" school for Indigent Orphans, took place in the Third District, enclosed by a wealthy colored woman, who died years since—took place on Monday. We are informed that there was a regular vision into parties, styled, more properly in humor than anything else, the "Catholic" and the Democrats. There was considerable excitement, but no fighting, and the Democratic ticket was beaten three to one. Over two thousand colored citizens voted, and each voter was required to pay a poll tax of twenty cents, for the benefit of the school. We are informed that the school, which was excellently conducted, educates over one hundred children, all orphans, and free.—N. O. Crescent, 24th.

MAILED.—At Glasgow, Ky., Mr. H. C. Cain, aged eighty-four, to Mrs. M. Cain, aged ninety-eight. It is the time of the bridge-groom, and the night of the bride being joined in wedlock. "If love's a flame," that's kindled by desire, An old stick's surely hot, because 'tis dry.

The old liners claim to be the friends of civil and religious liberty. One would think so to read the accounts of the Missouri mobocrats and the Chicago rioters.

The Fourth Annual Sale will be held at Indianapolis on the 18th, 19th, and 20th days of October next. Premiums to the amount of \$5,000 will be awarded, consisting of silver ware, &c.

Widows who have received forty acres of land, and who are applying for the additional one hundred and twenty acres granted them under the late act, will be required to furnish proof of their marriage and the death of their husbands, and is on file. They must furnish proof, however, of continued widowhood.

COMMERCIAL.

GREENCASTLE, IND., MAY 9, 1855.
Flour 9.25. Corn Meal 75. Wheat 1.00. Corn 50. Oats 45.
Bacon, sides 8 1/2, hams 10. Chickens per dozen, 81.50. Eggs 1 1/2. Butter 15 @ 20. Wool 15 @ 30.

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 10, 1855.
Flour 9.50. Potatoes 2.25. Eggs 12.00. Corn meal 1.00. Clover seed 6.50.

CINCINNATI, MAY 10, 1855.
Flour 9.25 @ 50. Mess Pork 12 @ 15.50. Coffee 11 1/2 @ 11 1/2. Sugar 5 @ 5 1/2.

